



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

28 *Andromedæ* is also a new double star. The following is the mean of three nights' measures with the thirty-six-inch refractor:

1889.51	360°. 1	2". 42	5.5	13.3
---------	---------	--------	-----	------

HERSCHEL, at the Cape of Good Hope, noted a small double star in the fine cluster and nebula, MESSIER 8, and entered it as No. 5009 of the Cape Catalogue. The Lick telescope shows that the principal star of HERSCHEL'S pair is a close pair. The mean of four measures is:—

1889.40	55°. 6	0". 63	8.7	9.5
---------	--------	--------	-----	-----

There is probably no change in HERSCHEL'S more distant star.

	0	"			
1837.70	20.8	2.	10.	12.	In H
1880.58	19.9	3.86	9.0	9.5	In Cin
1889.40	23.3	4.05	8.7	9.6	4n β

For many years Σ 2438 has been found to be single with all telescopes. A recent set of measures with the large refractor of the Lick Observatory gives for the distance 0". 24, and the position angle 46°. 2. The angle when measured by STRUVE in 1832 was 340°. 6.

With powers up to 2000, the thirty-six-inch shows the large star of Σ 3130 as single. It has not been seen double during the last thirty years.

S. W. B.

MERIDIAN CIRCLE OBSERVATIONS OF *VICTORIA* AND COMPARISON STARS.

In connection with astronomers in the northern hemisphere, the Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. DAVID GILL, is observing the planet *Victoria*, for the determination of its parallax (and hence of the Solar Parallax). He has requested various observatories to determine, by meridian observations, the positions of the planet and of thirty-seven comparison stars. This work has been done at the Lick Observatory by eighteen nights of observations, between June 8 and July 8, and the results will soon be ready for publication. From a series of experiments, it was found that (thanks to the designer of the large pivots, nearly four inches in diameter) much better results could be obtained when the observations were made without clamping the instrument. The clamp was accordingly removed (some months ago), so that all of the observations referred to above were made with the nearly counterpoised instrument hanging freely in the wyes. That this variation from the usual method is to be approved, when the proper precautions are taken, seems to be shown by the smallness of the probable errors of observation, which,

for a single observation in R. A. and Dec., are about $0^{\circ}.020$ and $0''.25$ respectively. These figures also show that the REPSOLD meridian circle is capable of first-class work, and that the refraction as given in Vol. 1, *Publications Lick Observatory*, is not very far out of the way.

J. M. S.

NEW DOUBLE STARS.

I have found the stars, α *Piscium* and W XXIII.803 to be double with the twelve-inch equatorial. Mr. BURNHAM has kindly measured these stars with the thirty-six-inch and supplied me with his results for publication. From the inequality of the components, α *Piscium* is a difficult object with the twelve-inch.

Following are Mr. BURNHAM's measures.

E. E. B.

1889, August 5.

α *Piscium*.

	22h. 53m. 18s. }			
	0° 19' "			
1889.553	96.0	3.87	6	14
.556	91.8	3.88	6	13.5
.589	93.1	3.68	6	13.5
1889.57	93.6	3.81	6	13.7

W XXIII.803.

	23h. 40m. 53s. }			
	4° 35' "			
1889.553	166.2	0.49	8.7	8.7
.556	166.5	0.59	8.6	8.6
.589	166.0	0.53	8.5	8.5
1889.57	166.2	0.54	8.6	8.6

LIST OF THE ARTICLES, ETC., CONTRIBUTED TO SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER JOURNALS BY THE ASTRONOMERS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY SINCE JUNE 1, 1888.

[COMPILED BY MR. C. B. HILL.]

Writings of Edward S. Holden.

Hand-Book of the Lick Observatory. San Francisco, June, 1888.
32°, pp. 135.

Stellar Photography.—*Overland Monthly*, June, 1888.

Note on Earthquake Intensity in San Francisco, 1808-1888.—
American Journal of Science, June, 1888.

The Total Solar Eclipse of 1889, January 1st, in California.—
Monthly Notices Royal Astronomical Society, vol. 48.